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maintains, "is to take the development of small individual features . . . points in which artistic conventions gradually develop, conventions which bad artists and good alike learn from their masters." He follows Studniczka in ascribing the winged Nike from Delos to Archermus, "whether the base belongs or not" (p. 20, n.). As to the identity of the κόραι, he thinks it "not impossible" that they are substitutes for "the real maiden who was once offered to the maiden goddess" (p. 33). He would assign the Hera of Samos and two similar figures from the Acropolis (nos. 619 and 677) to the Naxian, not the Samian, school (p. 151). As against E. Gardner, he accepts No. 681 as belonging to the Antenor base (pp. 231 f.). He rejects all the interpretations that have been proposed for the "Mourning Athena" (p. 260).

Doubtless not all of these positions will be acceptable to every archaeologist, but at least each has the sponsorship of high authorities. Extreme views are presented for what they are worth, but great caution is shown in adopting them. Mr. Dickins' final volume will be eagerly awaited.

ROY C. FLICKINGER

The Greek Commonwealth. Politics and Economics in Fifth-Century Athens. By ALFRED E. ZIMMERN. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1911. Pp. 454. \$2.90 net.

In these days when the gods of the undergraduate are economics and sociology, when social service has become a cult and eugenics a rising constellation, it was to be expected that the Attic civilization would be the subject of a fresh inquisition. Mr. Zimmern has attempted to give in a book of 400 pages a social and economic picture of fifth-century Athens.

The work is divided into three parts: geography, politics, economics—the last, the most complete.

Mr. Zimmern has taken the Funeral Speech as his text and the reader must admit that the sermon is not long and never dull. Even to such a terrestrial subject as Greek geography he has given interest by his illustrations and even more by his unusual point of view. It is economic and not descriptive geography. Perhaps the American reader will not always be enlightened by the climatic comparisons between England and Greece, but this could hardly have been avoided unless Mr. Zimmern were to expatriate himself. The quotations from the *Pilot* are apt. After trying to desecrate the Scamander with a steam launch, I am willing to vouch for the observation (p. 38) that "all [Greek rivers] are obstructed at their entrances by shoals, and few will admit boats."

The part on politics is, perhaps, the least suggestive. The Aegean civilization is treated in the historical summary with aloofness. The development from the nomad to the village stage of civilization (chap. ii) is not very satisfactorily sketched. Pp. 105-15 seem to have little to do with the chapter on religion of which they form the larger part. One may be pardoned for doubting the statement (p. 81) that the Greeks "never lead a forlorn hope" in spite

of the authors quoted. Like all the book, however, this section is notable for its good modern parallels and the author's intimate knowledge of the conditions in Greece today (e.g., p. 58).

The last part, on economics, occupies about half of the book and is by far the most stimulating to a teacher of the classics. Mr. Zimmern's point of view is so different from that of a student of literature that his writing casts fresh light on almost every phase of the fifth-century Attic civilization. To mention but one of the seventeen chapters, that on the "Fellow-Worker" is notable. It is refreshing to have, from a recognized economist, a refutation of the fallacy so often triumphantly heralded by half-baked students of education that such a civilization as that of Athens is possible only with a substratum of slave labor.

Mr. Zimmern's style is clear and his statements free from pedantry, yet supported by a comprehensive knowledge of sources, particularly inscriptions. At times his style is too familiar, but this is more than atoned for by such phrases as: (Thucydides) "quiet unsleeping irony" (p. 426), his "almost unbearable calm" (p. 425).

The book closes with a chapter on the Peloponnesian War and the usual indices.

L. E. LORD

OBERLIN COLLEGE

A GROUP OF NEW EDITIONS

Die griechische und lateinische Literatur und Sprache, the volume of monographs by a group of illustrious German scholars—von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, Krumbacher (now, alas, departed), Wackernagel, Leo, Norden, Skutsch—has lately reached its third edition (Leipzig, Teubner, 1912). It forms the eighth division of Part I of the immense encyclopedic work, *Die Kultur der Gegenwart; Ihre Entwicklung und Ihre Ziele*, of which Paul Henneberg is the general editor. The only marked enlargement is in the article by von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff on the ancient Greek literature, to which the author has added some eighty pages, especially in the chapters on lyric poetry of the Hellenistic period, Attic poetry and prose, and Hellenism. At about the same time appears the second edition of the first volume of the *Einleitung in die Altertumswissenschaft* (Leipzig, Teubner, 1912), of which Gercke and Norden are the editors. The contents of these two great books have already been sufficiently discussed upon the appearance of the first editions, and it is proper here merely to chronicle the advent of the revised forms, and to emphasize again their great importance for the classical student who is ambitious to be something more than a mere humdrum repeater of elementary things. The former work, indeed, is meant to appeal to all people of culture, quite apart from the question whether they are professional classicists or not, and it would be a consummation devoutly to be wished for, but in our country hardly to be hoped for, that it might have many careful and thoughtful readers even outside of the walls of our colleges and schools. The latter of the two books has a